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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/563,894	06/01/2006	Katri Keski-Nisula	249556.000	7027
21831	7590	07/21/2009	EXAMINER	
Cozen O'Connor 250 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10177			PATEL, YOGESH P	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3732	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	
			07/21/2009	DELIVERY MODE
				ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

pto@cozen.com  
ggress@cozen.com

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/563,894	KESKI-NISULA ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	YOGESH PATEL	3732

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 July 2009.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-10 and 13-27 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 24 and 25 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-10, 13-27 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-10, 13-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. No support found for the wing extending "vertically downward." According to figure 1 of instant application, the wing appears to be curved.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-6, 10, 13-17, 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bergersen (4,784,605) in view of Dutertre (WO 02/062253A1).

Bergersen discloses an orthodontic device (as in previous rejection) for guiding the occlusion of an individual, the device including a generally U-shaped arch made of flexible material (col. 3, lines 13-16) and that has a lower surface on the lower jaw side and an upper surface on the upper jaw side, and in both of which there are concaves for receiving the individual's teeth (col. 2, lines 35-40), the bottoms of the concaves forming an isthmus which separates the concaves from one another, wherein the isthmus includes blanks intended for individual teeth and uniform, continuous recesses (e.g. trough) for at least two teeth to guide the teeth in the desired direction.

Bergersen fails to disclose a lower wing reaching the immediate proximity of the mouth cavity, extending lower than the corresponding outer wall, shape of lower arch, reducing the at point of the ligament of the tongue and outer wall on the upper jaw side surface partially continued upwards. Dutertre teaches a device (figure 2) including a wing 30 capable of reaching the immediate proximity of the mouth cavity, extending lower than the corresponding outer wall, shape of arch, reducing the at point of the ligament of the tongue and outer wall on the upper jaw side surface partially continued upwards. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Bergersen by providing the lower wing as claimed as taught by Dutertre in order to provide full protection of teeth of a user and/or for positioning and holding an individual's teeth in a pre-determined position.

With respect to the specifics of the lower wing, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to make the device in a specific range as claimed, since it has been held that discovering the optimum or

workable ranges involves only routing skills in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233. Furthermore, such range would vary among users (e.g. children vs. adults), thus applying appropriate range to the device would be obvious to one having ordinary skills in the art.

The examiner notes that the device is intended for guiding an occlusion of an individual. With regard the statement of intended use and other functional statements, they do not impose any structural limitations on the claims distinguishable over the prior art of record which is capable of being used as claimed if one so desires to do so. A recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

Claims 7-9 and 18-23, 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bergersen in view of Dutertre et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Bergersen (5,645,420).

Bergersen'605/Dutertre disclose all elements of the claimed invention, and further disclose different size ranges (Bergersen, col. 2, lines 38-40) except for a thickness of the isthmus and the dimensions of the device. Bergersen '420 teaches the variation of the isthmus thickness for the correction of the overbite can be accomplished either by reducing the thickness in the area of the posterior teeth or increasing the thickness in the area of the anterior teeth (col. 6-7). Similarly, by increasing the

thickness of the isthmus in the posterior region relative to the anterior region, an open bite can be corrected. The variation in thickness of the isthmus occurs in step because the thickness is different in anterior and posterior portions. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Bergersen/Dutertre by providing a varying thickness of the isthmus of the device as taught by Bergersen'420 in order to correct open bite/overbite problems (col. 6, lines 49-67 and col. 7, lines 19-42). Regarding the dimensions of the appliance, the dental structure of users (e.g. dentition) varies in sizes depending on particular users' age. For example, if the user is 15 years old, then the length of the compartment would be lesser than the compartment length for user that is older than specified age and vise versa. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Bergersen/Dutertre by providing the appliance in variety of sizes (e.g. as claimed) so that large group of users may benefit from correcting open-bite tendencies and tongue thrust problems and/or to protect teeth using the appliance.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments, filed 07/06/2009, with respect to claim 1 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The final rejection of 03/05/09 has been withdrawn.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to YOGESH PATEL whose telephone number is (571)270-3646. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Cris Rodriguez can be reached on 571-272-4964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/YOGESH PATEL/  
Examiner, Art Unit 3732

/Ralph A. Lewis/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3732